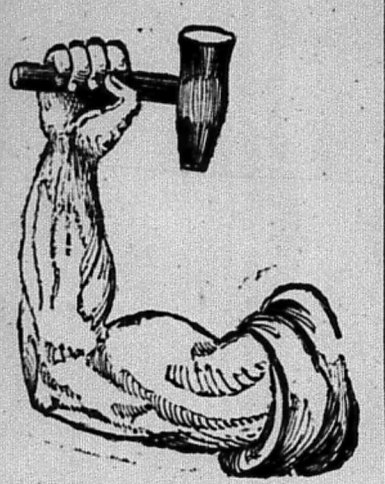


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in Greater New York.
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Friday Morning.
Make your orders by your News Company
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stand.
Circulation 10,000

VOL. VII.—NO. 49. NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1898. PRICE 3 CENTS.



DURYEA, Luzerne Co., Pa., Feb. 28.
—Section Duryea, S. L. P., went into
the local elections, just held, and comes
out victorious. Two S. L. P. candidates
were elected—one Inspector for the West
District, and one for the other S. L. P.
candidates is by only very few votes
below that of the successful Republicans
and Democrats. There were polled
16 straight tickets in the North Dis-
trict, 52 in the West District, and 32 in
the South District—in all 100 straight
tickets, which is a very good showing.
I delayed this report in the hope of
being able to enclose also the Republi-
can and Democratic votes. But I can
not. The Wilkesbarre "Report," a Re-
publican paper that has hitherto every
year promptly published the exact vote
at each election, omitted doing so this
year. How is this to be explained? Is
it ashamed to record the sinking vote
of its own party and of its allied party,
the Democratic? Or is it afraid to hurt
the case of the murderer Sheriff Martin,
now on trial in Wilkesbarre, and does
not want to convey to the jury the in-
formation that our vote and victories
imply?

Below is the vote in detail polled by
the S. L. P. candidates:
Jacob Dernoschek, Supervisor 126
Adam Christian, Supervisor 125
Pazkofski, School Director 112
Anton Hanz, School Director 105
John Pesolini, Assessor 134
Jus Kuschizka, Transcript Clerk 120
Keithor, Auditor 126
Jury Dabich, Treasurer 177

NORTH DISTRICT:
m Wiegand, Judge of Election... 15
John Kramer, Inspector 18
Franz Pesolini, Assessor 16
SOUTH DISTRICT:
John Schaefer, Inspector (elected)... 51
Edward Prodel, Judge of Election... 49
Wenzel Umbauer, Assessor 48
WEST DISTRICT:
George Sevankofski, Judge of Elec-
tion 56
Stephen Schuks, Inspector (elected) 59
Paul Mubrszky, Assessor 54

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., March 1.—
The first Socialist local ballot ever seen
in Mount Carmel was seen here at our
recent local election.
The Polish Branch of the S. L. P.,
composed of miners, and in existence
since last April, put up a straight S. L. P.
ticket for the municipal elections held
last month and came out as follows:
I. Ward—For Councilman: Vincent
Tasolesroz 14
II. Ward—Councilman: Hanislaus
Gozenzinski 20
III. Ward—For Assessor: Paul Pil-
arski 22
III. Ward—For Councilman: Wm.
Zednosziz 8
IV. Ward—For Councilman: John
Stozakowski 32
IV. Ward—For Judge of Elections:
Joseph Nowiski 22
For Officer of the Poor: Michael
Sobkowiak 72
For Auditor: Razimir Tosolevich... 72

RUTLAND, Vt., March 1.—Election
returns give S. L. P. candidate for
Mayor Danahy 86 votes; in 1895 our
candidate received 40. The work for
the State campaign is to start immedi-
ately.

With the first issue of next April,
April 3, the price of THE PEOPLE will
be reduced from \$1 to 50 cents a year;
six months 25 cents; 3 months 15 cents;
single copies 2 cents.

GOOD WORK IN LINCOLN.

A Municipal Ticket—Comrade Martha
Moore Avery's Successful Course
of Lectures.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21.—The course
of twelve lectures delivered here during
the past two weeks by Comrade Martha
Moore Avery on Scientific Socialism has
been a success in every sense of the
word. In order that the Comrades
throughout the country may know
something regarding the obstacles Sec-
tion Lincoln has surmounted in carry-
ing through this course of lectures to a
successful conclusion it will be neces-
sary to enter somewhat into details.

For over one year the Comrades at
this point have been convinced that
such a course of lectures was needed in
order that we might successfully reach
and impress those most liable to come
to our organization. We were also con-
vinced that such a course of lectures
might, by a little effort on our part, be
made self sustaining. The final result
has been more than we anticipated. We
not only raised sufficient money to pay
all expenses, but \$109 of the \$116 neces-

sary, to meet the expense came out of
our friends (?) the enemy.

The plan we hit upon was to sell
tickets for the full course of 12 lectures
for \$1, and to charge 10 cents admission
to single lectures. We sold 77 tickets at
\$1 each before Comrade Avery arrived,
and the balance, or \$39, came from the
door receipts and collections at two free
lectures not in the regular course.

Our lecture hall or club room, where
the meetings were held—fourteen in
succession, counting the two on Sun-
days—has a seating capacity of 150, and
for the twelve nights the average at-
tendance was at least 100, and at the
two Sunday afternoon meetings nearly
every seat was occupied.

Comrade Avery not only held the at-
tention of the audience to the last, but
on Saturday night at the close of the
last of the regular course of twelve lec-
tures, when she asked how many in the
audience felt like joining the S. L. P., at
least twenty raised their hands and
eight came forward after the audience
was dismissed and made application to
join the Section. The following were the
subjects discussed by her:

"Philosophy of Socialism," "History
of Socialism," "Socialism a Science,"
"Evolution of the Class Struggle,"
"Three Stages of Production," "Evo-
lution of Money," "Discovery of Sur-
plus Values," "Capitalists, Capital and
Capitalism," "Competition and Monop-
oly," "Trades Unions, Old and New,"
"Who Pays the Taxes?" "Woman's Re-
lationship to the State."

In addition, on Sunday afternoon,
Feb. 13, she spoke on "The Mission of
the Proletariat," and Sunday afternoon,
Feb. 20, on the subject "For What Party
Should a Man Vote?"

The first Sunday the collection
amounted to \$3, and the second to \$5.50.
In all these fourteen lectures no at-
tempt was made to arouse the emotions;
but, on the contrary, the subjects were
handled in purely scientific manner.

In addition to these fourteen lectures
under the auspices of Section Lincoln,
Mrs. Avery delivered two lectures be-
fore "The Woman's Club" on the sub-
ject, "Conscious and Unconscious Re-
lations," and "Economic Freedom of
Woman." Also one to the women of
Lincoln at Mrs. Holmes' private resi-
dence, a lady who purchased a ticket
and attended every one of the seventeen
lectures. As a complement to our Com-
rade, the room in which this lecture
was given was draped in RED and the
RED FLAG also was placed in a con-
spicuous position, and in introducing
Comrade Avery to the ladies assembled,
Mrs. Holmes remarked "We are all So-
cialists to-day."

Many more workmen attended
these meetings than we anticipated, and
with one or two exceptions, all those
who did attend seemed to agree with
the lecturer in every particular. One
year ago the revolutionary doctrine,
pointed and promulgated by Comrade
Avery in these lectures, would have met
with a hot reception from the same
audience; but, strange to say, in the
home of Bryan none seemed to dissent
to any serious degree when she showed
the middle class up in its true light.
This would seem to prove "the sun do
move."

Our meeting was held each night
from 8 to 9:30, an hour being given to
the lecture and one-half hour to asking
and answering questions. If this course
of lectures prove anything they prove
this, that the people of the West are not
only ready and willing to hear Social-
ism expounded from a purely scientific
standpoint for 14 continuous lectures,
but they are also ready and willing to
pay the teacher. When it is considered
that our Section has only eight mem-
bers, it would seem that the plan
adopted by us, and carried through to a
successful conclusion, would, if adopted
generally, keep during the winter
months at least eight or ten lecturers
in the field without any tax on the
National Executive Committee.

These lectures in our city have dealt
the free silver middle class movement a
blow from which it will never recover,
and while the fruit for Socialism may
not ripen instantly, these lectures have
greatly accelerated the process.
While the Socialist Labor party is not
given to hero worship, still we, the
members of Section Lincoln, feel our-
selves deeply indebted to Comrade
Avery for the able and magnificent
work she did at this point. All who
listened to her from night to night, re-
gardless of their economic interest or
political affiliations, were captivated by
her masterly presentation of the differ-
ent subjects discussed.

Yesterday afternoon at the close of
her last lecture one of the audience pro-
posed a vote of thanks, and the expres-
sion was unanimous. In fact she left
this city after a two weeks' stay with
many, many friends not only among
the proletariat but also the middle
class.

She left for Denver last night, where
she will deliver at least six lectures,
and possibly more. From there she
will doubtless go to Pueblo for three
speeches; thence to Davenport, Ia.,
where she will be March 14th to 19th.
This will give her three weeks in Col-
orado. Effort is being made for her to
speak once or twice in Omaha on her
way east to Davenport. She goes from
the latter place direct to Chicago,
where she speaks four times, March 20,
21, 22 and 23; thence to Milwaukee for
one week. On her way east we are try-
ing to make arrangements for her to
speak at Laport and Fort Wayne, In-
diana; Lansing and Detroit, Mich.;
Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburg,
Altoona, Harrisburg and Philadelphia,
Pa. All Sections wishing her services
on this tour should address the under-
signed. The cost for these speeches will
be \$3 per day, hotel bill, and \$3 for each
lecture for railroad fare.

Section Lincoln has nominated and
will have a ticket in the field for the
coming municipal election if we can
succeed in securing the requisite fifty
signers to our petition.
During the lectures orders for several
sets of the People's Library, copies of
the Manifesto, and three months' trial
subscription for THE PEOPLE were
taken.

H. S. ALEY, M. D., Organizer.

MIDDLEMEN AND MIDDLE CLASS.

Two Terms that Upset the Uninformed
and Unguarded.

Collective Labor Necessitates Distribu-
tive Machinery—The "Middleman"
is not a Class but a Functionary.
Like the "Producer"—A Serious Brin-
der, Fraught With Danger, Punctured.

The following passages occur in a
recent issue of the Girard, Kans., "Ap-
peal to Reason":

"The farmer, unless he is a large em-
ployer of labor, is not of the middle
class."

"The middle class is that one which,
properly speaking, stands between the
producer and the consumer, demanding
toll, in the name of 'profit,' and for his
living, extortingly above the cost of
exchanging commodities."

The first passage indicates that for
an employer to be of the "middle class"
he must be a large employer of labor.
The fact is just the reverse: A large em-
ployer of labor must necessarily be a
holder of large capital; whether he be
farmer or otherwise, he can not be a
"large employer of labor" unless the
capital he controls is considerable; such
holdings are necessarily large enough to
place him in the upper class or capital-
ist class proper.

The second passage, however, throws
the matter into still greater confusion.
According thereto the "middle class" is
the class of the exchangers of commodi-
ties—the "middle men"—an absurd-
ity; that absurdity is made still worse
by putting into the middle class the
farmer who is a large employer of labor,
when, in fact, such farmer is not a mid-
dle man at all, and surely not a "mid-
dle class" man.

A complete economic "pi" than that
presented by the two passages above
quoted can hardly be imagined. It
jumbles up the "middle class" and the
"middle man," it confounds the prin-
ciple of economic classes with the sev-
eral functions of "production" and "dis-
tribution"; and it leaves its readers in
such a hopeless state of confusion, with
no principles and aims, that the aver-
age reader may, after reading them,
doubt whether he stands on his head
or on what.

The "middle class" is that subdivision
of society that, like the upper class,
holds in private ownership things
necessary to produce and exchange
with: the railroads, factories, mines,
retail shops, etc., etc. In short, Capital.
What marks the "middle class" and the
upper is the size, and, consequently, the
economic power of their respective
holdings: the former's holdings are not
large enough to enable it to compete
with the latter, and hence it is gradu-
ally being bankrupted and thrown
into the class of the proletariat that is
wholly stripped of ownership in that
requisite machinery. Consequently,
the New Bedford manufacturers (who
hold instruments of production) as well
as Wanamaker (who holds instruments
of exchange or distribution) are both
capitalists; as both hold large holdings,
rendering competition harder and
harder to smaller manufacturers and
smaller retailers, both are upper cap-
italists; and yet the one's holdings are
in machinery of production, and he is
called a "producer," while the other's
holdings are in the machinery of ex-
change and distribution, and he is a
"middle man."

Thus we see that the "middle class"
is one thing, the "middleman" is
another. The "middle class" is a sub-
division of society upon economic class
interests; the "middleman" is a sub-
division, not of the whole of society,
but of both the two property-holding
classes—capitalist and middle class; is
a subdivision based, not upon economic
class interests but upon their functions:
one subdivision figures as the owner of
the machinery of production, the other
as the owner of the machinery of dis-
tribution or exchange; the one is "pro-
ducer," the other "middleman." These
distinctions are essential to guide one
in keeping the right goal in mind, and
they are all-essential in protecting one
from false tactics.

Socialism aims at abolishing classes;
consequently there can be no "middle
class" under Socialism. On the other
hand, the functions now filled by the
"middle man," the function of "ex-
change" or "distribution" is a necessary
one, indispensable to collective labor;
consequently, the middleman's function
is not to be abolished. All the present
objections to the "middleman" are, the
same as the objections to the capitalist,
based on his private ownership and ex-
ploitation of the necessities to social
life.

The profits on which the capitalist
lives are not the "extortionate prices"
he charges for his goods. His profits
are that part of the value of his goods
which his employees produce and he
withholds from them. This scientific
principle can not be overlooked without
one's running the risk of being dumped
at any moment into any of the numer-
ous mischievously absurd movements to
improve the condition of the working
people. The manufacturing capitalist
(producer) pays his employees less than
the value of what they produce in the
mills; the difference is his stealings or
profits; and identically is the case with
the farmer who employs farm hands.
If the manufacturer and the farmer
have a large enough capital to down
their competitors, they are of the upper
capitalists; if not, farmer, as well as
manufacturer, is of the middle class.
A shopkeeper (middleman) pays his
employees less than the value that their
labor in distribution imparts to com-

(Continued on Page 4.)

FOUND OUT AND EXPOSED FOR FAIR.

A. F. of L.'s Desperate but Futile Fight
in San Francisco.

History of the Attempt to Keep the
Pacific Slope Tailors Toeing the Per-
capita Line—A Fakir Organizer Un-
masked as a Scab—"Money no Con-
sideration to Him"

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Our city
is not without its labor fakirs, chiefly
salaried gentlemen, the nether portions
of whose pantaloons is first to show the
worse of wear in the industrious effort
of holding down office chairs—to the
tune of several thousand dollars per
year. But—as if these were not enough
to hold the local rank and file of the un-
suspecting in capitalistic order and po-
litical readiness to boom the personal
fortunes of "outside politicians," con-
veniently ready to "do something for
the union," ending, invariably, in a
sub-political position for the inside
"fakir," who diligently cries "no po-
litics in the union."—The fraternity of
"salary drawers" considers it good
policy to be sometimes reinforced by a
fellow-fakir from the National Order of
Labor Herders, anywhere "beyond the
Rockies," so that it be sufficiently dis-
tant to "lend enchantment to the view."

San Francisco has just gone through
the experience of such a visitation, and
the reception was such a "cold, dead
frost" that all the petty half-world of
fakirdom is agog, and the flight of un-
clean birds from their dust-covered
perches in the effort to counteract the
effect has been as noisy as it is ill-
smelling.

Some two years or so ago the Journeymen
Tailors' Protective and Benevolent
Union, an active and intelligent local
body, independent of all national per-
capita-tax-eating concerns of the order
of "pure and simpleton," was a con-
stituent body of the then famed San
Francisco Labor Council, now in "ad-
vanced senility." The Journeymen
Tailors' Union of America, John B.
Lennon, general secretary as well as
treasurer, of American Federation of
Labor, decided to whip the San Fran-
cisco body into line, and thereby help
pay the salaries of the fraternity of
figureheads. Nothing seemed easier.
The San Francisco Labor Council being
a contributing member of the "A. F. of
L." orders came from the High and
Mighty to oblige the Tailors' Protective
and Benevolent Union of San Fran-
cisco to join the Journeymen Tailors'
Union of America (National), or quit
the San Francisco Labor Council.
Without further ceremony the local
union withdrew, to the increased ben-
efit of its treasury and addition to its
membership.

The John B. Lennon A. F. of L. Bri-
gade felt sore; and all the sorer as time
passed. The example set by the San
Francisco Union was followed else-
where. From 22,000 members the Len-
non national organization dwindled
down to 2,500. The question thus be-
came urgent to the A. F. of L. fakirs,
Where will our salaries come from?

This condition of things could finally
no longer be endured by fakirdom. It
had to make a supreme effort to regain
per-capita-contributors to their sal-
aries, and an organization on which
they might traffic on with the capitalist
politicians. With this end in view orga-
nizers (?) were dispatched to make the
journeymen tailors the country over toe
the contributing mark. Boom corres-
pondences, forecasts of advancing ca-
lamities, dire calamities marked the ap-
proach of the "Charge of the Light Bri-
gade" of "Organizers." Each one was
assigned his section of country. The Pa-
cific Coast territory fell to the lot of
"General Organizer" E. S. Christopherson.
He arrived in San Fran-
cisco a few weeks ago, and with
the assistance of local fakirs he
proceeded to visit every shop em-
ploying members of the Journeymen
Tailors' Protective and Benevolent
Union, counseling each one indi-
vidually to urge the other to have the
union join the National Organization—
and help pay salaries, the organizer
himself, as per "The Tailor," of Janu-
ary, having received from the Nation-
al's treasury the trifling sum of \$3,473.04.
The willingness of the union to see fair
play caused a special meeting to be
called for Wednesday evening, the 26th
of last month, to consider the propo-
sition of joining the National Union.

All the local labor fakirs and political
beetles—W. A. McArthur, Ed. Rosen-
berg, Secretary of the Coast Seamen's
Union, which is annually bled of \$4,000
in "salaries to officers," and others of
this stripe—were present at the meet-
ing to aid this Christopherson in the at-
tempt to transfer the local union of
tailors into the pockets of Lennon and
of the other A. F. of L. per-capita-con-
sumers. We gave the fakirs the right
of way, and then we had our innings,
beginning by pillorying "Organizer"
Christopherson himself as a scab on the
Leadville, Colo., Union, and throwing
dismay into the ranks of the allied
fakirs by demanding of the "Organizer"
an answer to the questions: "Why did
the National Union in the past eight
years lose 17,000 members?" "Why did
the Tailors' Unions of New York, St.
Louis, St. Paul, New Haven, etc., with-
draw?" No answer came from the ter-
ror-stricken organizer. The chairman
called for a reply, and then, to the
utter discomfiture of the local fakir bri-
gade, Mr. Christopherson admitted that
HE COULD NOT ANSWER. Many
other embarrassing questions followed,
and like failures to answer, resulting in 28
votes for joining the national body out
of 175 members in good standing.
Upon this signal failure, the fakirs

sailed in to organize an "opposition
union," and they are beating the air
with the aid of capitalist reporters' in-
terviews, in which all the stale "pure
and simple" poli-parrow talk about
"doing something for the union now" is
being rehearsed, and through which one
may detect the coquetting with the cap-
italist politicians. In the midst of this
fight corruption stalks about. It has
come to light that Christopherson has
offered MONEY REWARDS, i. e., bribes
to more than one member of the union
to induce him to come over and use his
influence with others; and he has
brazenly allowed it to be known that
"money is no consideration" with him.
And why should it be? Does it not
come from the pockets of the per-cap-
ita-paying dupes?

The situation in San Francisco, where
it is pretty well known what the labor
fakir fraternity is after, and the rank
and file are on to the labor fakir, is
such that Mr. Christopherson and his
Lennon and A. F. of L. crew will have
to look to other fields for salaries and
voting cattle.

Will not the tailors of New York, St.
Paul, St. Louis and other places pub-
lish the exact reasons for their with-
drawal from the national organization?
Their accounts will surely interest, not
tailors only, but all others, and thus aid
in clearing up the atmosphere and open-
ing the way for a new and class-con-
scious national body.

L. H.
With the first issue of next April,
April 3, the price of THE PEOPLE will
be reduced from \$1 to 50 cents a year;
six months 25 cents; 3 months 15 cents;
single copies 2 cents.

Stress of space prevents us from
heading this item with the Arm and
Hammer of the Socialist Trade & Labor
Alliance.

Two weeks ago a cigarmakers' L. A.
was organized; last Thursday a Local
Alliance of Silkworkers was organized,
and this week the knitting workers will
be organized, all in this city. The suc-
cessful work goes merrily on.

As an instance of how "machinery is
eliminating skill" so that any man of
any trade can take up any sort of a job,
upon short notice, it should be here re-
corded that the Labor Fakir Shoen-
feldt, whose trade is tailoring, having
no work at his trade, readily took up a
political job on the construction of the
Harlem River Bridge!

The numerous calls that have come
in for the New Bedford speech "What
Means This Strike?" published in our
last week's issue, has determined the
National Executive Committee to pub-
lish it in pamphlet form. It can be had
within a week at the Labor News Com-
pany, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single
copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 50
copies, \$1.25; 100 copies, \$2.50.

These are feverish days we are living
in. King George of Greece is shot at,
not by a personal enemy, but by one of
the many Greeks whom capitalism has
starved out and made crazy.

In Spain processions are being held
by hungry men asking for bread, and
degenerating into bread riots.

Cuba is up in arms. True, its war is
not one to give economic freedom to the
Cubans, but still is an uprising against
the upper tyrants.

In Wilkesbarre, Pa., Capitalism is in
the prisoner's dock for murder, and
under the very nose of the Capitalist
presiding judge, two Socialist Labor
party candidates are elected, and the
Socialist vote is such that the Capitalist
papers publish no returns of the elec-
tions.

In France the intrigues of the bour-
geois Republic have forced them to a
position where it stands now convicted
at the bar of public opinion of setting
the Army above the Law.

In Germany the logic of commercial-
ism has forced the Government to make
a raid into China, and thereby ex-
emplify the impossibility of the cap-
italist pyramid continuing balanced on
its apex.

And so it goes on everywhere, ripping,
crashing, cracking and going to pieces.

A Card from Comrade Burrowes.
Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1898.

To the Members of the S. L. P., Greater
New York:
Comrades—Since accepting the nomi-
nation for member of National Execu-
tive my health has become so seriously
affected that I will be unable to serve
you in that capacity, and would there-
fore ask permission to withdraw from
the list of candidates.

PETER E. BURROWES.

Attention, New York.
Branch 13 (Women), S. L. P., of Sec-
tion New York, together with the
"Women's Club for the Promotion of
the Labor Press," has arranged a mass
meeting in Grand Central Palace, Sun-
day, March 6, at 3 p. m., for the pur-
pose of raising funds for the New Bed-
ford strikers.

Come one, come all.

The receipt of a sample copy of this
paper is an invitation to subscribe.

GOOD FOR CANADA!

The S. L. P. Flag Run up to the Mast-
head in London, Ont.

The Section Steps in this Political Arena
—Circumstances that Pushed it For-
ward—Interesting Scenes at Official
Nomination in the City Hall—The Lay
of the Land and Our Prospects.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 27.—As the col-
umns of THE PEOPLE a few weeks ago
stated, our Section in London was re-
constructed some three weeks since
with a charter list of 37 members. We
were barely on our feet when the ap-
pearance in the field (for current elec-
tion to Legislative Assembly of Ontario)
of an "independent" candidate on a
"semi-Socialist" platform, forced us to
consider the advisability of protecting
the future interests of the cause rep-
resented by our party by boldly taking
the field ourselves immediately, and
presenting to our constituency the un-
adulterated article and announcing the
beginning of the end."

The Comrades will be able to conceive
the doubts and fears and trembling of a
three weeks' infant in face of such an
issue. We had not a copper in the
treasury, absolutely no equipment for a
contest in the hotbed of Canadian parti-
sans (for such is London), only one
week ahead was election day (March 1),
and in a constituency of about 10,000
votes, which has been thoroughly can-
vassed and organized for months past
by the dominant and well equipped Grit
and Tory parties we could not count up
50 votes. However, we have "gone and
done it," and London is to-day discuss-
ing the biggest political sensation in its
history. Nomination day at the City
Hall was advertised for Feb. 22d, and
the two dominant parties were regard-
ing their warrior standard bearers as
"the only pebbles on the beach." A
special convention of Section London, S.
L. P., was advertised in three city
dailies for Monday evening, Feb. 21st
(day before nomination). After mature
deliberation our Section came to the
conclusion that our duty to the inter-
national cause was to hoist the flag in
Canada at the earliest possible oppor-
tunity. The opportunity being present
to us in the pending elections for Leg-
islative Assembly of Ontario, we dis-
covered that lack of moral courage was
the only obstacle in our way. This we
decided could not be permitted to block
the interests of our principles, and the
end of the section's deliberations was
an instruction to Comrade A. B. Barter
to nominate Comrade Henry B. Ash-
plant on the following morning as rep-
resentative of the city of London to
Legislative Assembly at Toronto on the
platform of the Socialist Labor party.
Comrade George Crofts bravely volun-
teered to second the nomination. We
all went home in fear and trembling at
the coming storm.

Nomination morning dawned, and
our little group of defenders of the
faith were on the scene of action as per
arrangement. The storm cloud burst,
the dark horse entered the ring, and we
are on the home stretch, with the S. L. P.
at the tail end of the handicap, gain-
ing votes at every step of the final. We
had no sight of more votes than our
infant Section could give us at the start.
Having a very close margin vote, and
being notoriously the hottest partisan
constituency in Canada, the dominant
parties had their canvass about com-
pleted; but in three short days we have
knocked the bottom out of their calcu-
lations and command a share of public
attention such as we ourselves had not
dared to expect.

Within 36 hours of the decision to
nominate, 5,000 of S. L. P. electoral ad-
dresses were in the field; we engaged
the hall, East London, also the City
Hall, for public meetings Thursday and
Friday nights; we had every electric
street car in the city placarded outside;
and had 3,000 doggers, besides news-
paper ads. in three city dailies. As
may be seen from reports of papers, we
have stuck solid to the unadulterated
S. L. P. With only one week's propa-
ganda against heaviest kind of odds, we
can safely consider that we are making
a record for the international. We have
no force of scrutineers adequate to our
protection at the poll; the local T. & I.
Council has come out with a resolution
that it does not endorse us, the leaders
of the Citizens' Union and Co-operative
Commonwealth (Debs' form of organi-
zation, with the Prohibitionists, are
allied on an "independent" candidate in
the field; and we are opposed by all that
well equipped dominant old line parties
with "boodle" can put in the field
against us.

Comrade A. B. Barter, with a back-
bone on him like a steel rod, nominated
the first candidate of the S. L. P. in
Canada, and Comrade George Crofts,
like a hero, seconded it amidst a storm
of hoots and yells; but on Thursday and
Friday evenings in both halls you could
hear a pin drop in the close attention
to our speeches; we have caught the
public ear, and a cold shiver is crawl-
ing up the backs of the Government and
Tory party managers. They have seen
enough in three days to "see their
fish" within a decade in this city of
London.

With both old parties in the field
fighting desperately for the seat (only
one to be elected), and with an inde-
pendent candidate collecting all the
Adullamite vote, we have the very best
conditions for a clean-cut S. L. P. vote,
and I think we may safely count on
going over double the strength of our
Section. We want to start Canada with
three figures anyway. Tuesday, March
1, at 5 p. m., the poll closes; we may be
counted out for want of scrutineers; but
our standard is aloft and the colors will
never be struck in the Dominion of
Canada so long as Section London re-
tains a quorum.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York,
—EVERY SUNDAY—

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Invariably in advance:
One year..... \$1.00
Six months..... .50
Three months..... .25
Subscription Trial, one month..... .10

As far as possible, rejected communications
will be returned if so desired and stamps are
enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New
York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	12,321
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,151
In 1894.....	22,123
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,664
In 1897.....	65,673

We begin to think it's nater
To take sarsen' not be riled;
Who'd expect to see a tater
All on end at beln' biled?
Lowell.

THE PEOPLE FOR FIFTY CENTS.

With No. 1 of our Vol. VIII., the issue
of next April 3, THE PEOPLE'S price
will be reduced to one half.

It is expected that if a paper of this
nature—uncompromisingly and soundly
revolutionary, neither asking nor giving
quarter, and disdaining all factitious
means of support—could, for seven con-
secutive years, maintain, and, despite
its comparative dearth, finally place
itself upon a self-supporting basis, the
reduction of its price will now throw no
new burden upon the shoulders of the
Socialist Labor party. On the contrary,
the expectation is justified that so great
will be the increase of circulation due
to the reduced price of the paper,
coupled with a strong, steadily in-
creasing demand for the clear notes of
Scientific Socialism, that the recurrence
of a deficit, if any does occur, will be
transitory and trifling.

Necessary at one time to make the
existence of the paper at all possible,
the old price, it is believed, may now
be safely abandoned. Gauging the
breadth and depth of the healthy So-
cialist sentiment that the paper has
built up; gauging the breadth and
depth of the militant spirit of sound
and aggressive propaganda in the land,
the Committee of the party, in charge
of the matter looks to a prompt and volu-
minous response to this its new de-
parture.

Between now and the day when the
new price scale will go into force a
month intervenes. Let it be used well
by the organized and the unorganized
Comrades, our friends and sympathiz-
ers. Let the subscriptions gathered
during these four weeks be so numerous
that we may cross the bar on April 3
without a thought needing to be ex-
pended upon the matter of "deficit," and
inspired to renewed efforts by the
knowledge that the audience addressed
by the national organ of the party is
swelling again.

THE NATIONAL HONOR.

No man, do he what he may, can lay
upon another that dishonor that a man
can lay upon himself; a man's honor is
in the keeping of himself, not others.
As with individuals so with nations.
A nation's honor is not in the keeping
of others. It is not the conduct of other
nations that honors or dishonors an
other; a nation stands honored or dis-
honored by its own acts at home. The
application of these irrefutable prin-
ciples are just now timely.

In the harbor of Havana several hun-
dred United States marines have recent-
ly met their death. Let the worst imag-
inable be imagined: Let it be imagined
that the Spanish government itself was
guilty of the stupidity of encompassing
the death of these men; that it conceiv-
ed, planned and executed the dastardly
deed. Such action as far as the United
States is concerned, is an insult to us,
no doubt. But who and what is that
Government that is to redress the wrong
done to our honor? Upon its own char-
acter depends its fitness to demand and
execute redress. Is it fit?

The Government of the United States
represents, not our people, but a small
minority thereof; it represents not the
honor, the industry, the sinews of the
nation; it represents the nation's dis-
honor; it represents the capitalist class
exclusively, i. e., a felon class. As the
representative of that class, the present
Government is from head to foot red
with the blood, not of a few hundred,
but of thousands upon thousands of the
nation's veterans of labor—male fe-
male and infant—whom in mines,
railroad yards, mills and shops it daily
blows up, kills, mutilates and starves
by slow degrees. The class that Gov-
ernment represents is even now in the
prisoner's dock at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for
the wholesale murder of workmen, and
by its stunted press it is doctoring
the evidence in such manner as to make
the criminals innocent and the innocent
criminals, thereby adding insult to in-
jury. Can so disreputable a Government,
with no honor of itself to guard, truly
avenge the insult done to our flag?
No!

Whatever insult comes to us from
abroad can, in the very nature of things,
be avenged only when that class, to-
gether with all its war-crying heelers
of all degrees has been overthrown, and
its working class, its only honorable
part, and that part the overwhelming
majority, has attained power by captur-
ing the Government.

The redress of whatever insult falls
upon us from abroad must, in the very
nature of things, be postponed to that
day when we can settle scores with the
Nation's domestic insulters, the now
ruling capitalist class, for all the insults
it is daily and brazenly heaping upon
the people.

By all means, let us resent the insults
to our Nation, and labor to avenge her.

THE CASE OF RUDOLF MODEST.

Careful readers of THE PEOPLE will
have read the documents recently pub-
lished in the matter of Section New
York and the Socialist Publishing As-
sociation. From them it appeared that
one Rudolf Modest, once a member of
the party but subsequently an An-
archist and Labor Fakir friend, was
elected by the Association into its Board
of Directors; the Section promptly
passed a vote of lack of confidence
upon the Association, holding that the
latter was nothing but a Publishing
Committee of the party, required by the
exigencies of the law of the land; the
Association, in answer, adopted resolu-
tions recognizing the justice of the po-
sition taken by Section New York, and
promptly calling a special session of the
Association, under the law, to consider
Modest's withdrawal; this special ses-
sion was held, and after full debate
Modest was withdrawn by a vote of 38
against 11; the Section was notified of
this action at its last meeting, and
amidst applause caused the notification
to be spread upon its minutes.

It is evident that the election of
Modest was an accident; otherwise the
issue would have taken other turn.
Nevertheless, the issue and its wind-up
marks an epoch in the character of the
party organization.

Not a few are the men whose vicious-
ness, crookedness or injured self-con-
ceit cause them to fall out with and
withdraw from the party. All such can
do no greater service to the S. L. P.
than not to stand upon the order of their
going. But such there are few, while
leaving, and, thereby, withdrawing
themselves from the party discipline,
like to remain where they may do mis-
chief. Of these Modest is a type. While
the Publishing Association will consider
no application for membership that
comes not from a party member, it is
an open question whether, after a mem-
ber has been admitted and then leaves
the party, he can be put out of the As-
sociation. This advantage Modest and
others took. They withdrew from the
party and yet kept their membership
in the Publishing Association, from
which point of vantage they watch their
opportunity to stab the party in the
back, and, as in Modest's case, man-
aged to get into office one of their gang,
who, clad in such office, has the op-
portunity of doing what this identical
Modest did before, go around traduce-
ing the party and its press, giving
weight to his false statements in the
ears of the unguarded by the office he
held.

It is in view of all these facts that the
Modest incident derives significance.
The attitude taken by Section New
York is a notice to all concerned
(whether crook or otherwise), that the
party will not allow itself to be trifled
with; that it will not allow any organi-
zation connected with it to be turned
into a place of shelter for foes from
whence it is to be assailed; that it will
extend its jurisdiction to the full logical
extent and pursue its foes wherever they
may hide;—until these are forced to
drop the mask; be honorable, despite
themselves; and openly join the capital-
ist enemy.

The Modest incident reveals the fact
that the party has entered upon its
manhood.

There is some good in the noise re-
cently made by the "municipal" nation-
alization" coalition of politicians,
dreamers and "Socialists." Had they
made less noise, they would have been
less of a nuisance, it is true, but neither
would it have been as easy to flatten
them out. The very noise they made,
and the very volume of their preposterous
claims in favor of the "Glasgow
Plan" aroused, however, such wide-
spread curiosity that many people, who,
had they known the economic laws of
capital, would never have taken stock
in such claims though they were pos-
sible, and wrote to Glasgow for official
confirmation. Thereupon came this
official crusher:

"The Lord Provost of Glasgow has re-
ceived communications from all parts
of America desiring confirmation of a
statement to the effect that the citizens
of Glasgow would be free from all taxes
or rates in consequence of the profits
derivable from their gas, water, electric
lighting and other undertakings of the
government. I have accordingly been
requested by the Lord Provost to in-
form you that this statement has no
foundation in fact. There is no proba-
bility of this city being exempt from
taxation."

"JOHN S. SAMUEL, City Chambers."

The following notice is conspicuously
printed this week in the elite papers:

"The Charity Organization Society ap-
peals for \$150 in support of a couple
seventy-five years old, and entirely de-
pendent, who are awaiting admission
into a home. They are old residents of

this city and of excellent character.
Any money sent for this case to the
Charity Organization Society, No. 105
East."

For one such case that has "pull"
enough to interest the powers that be,
there are hundreds upon hundreds of
others less pull-potential. That
modern social system that can produce
ONE such case is damned by itself. If
people of excellent character, and old
residents at that, can reach old age and
find themselves wholly dependent, how
is the phenomenon to be explained but
by the theory that some one else has
profited by the chances offered to-day
to despoil others.

This, and many more such instances
that are forcing their way into notice,
cave in the head of that libel upon the
working class, once quite often heard,
that their poverty was the result of
their "bad character."

Quite curious, considering the source
whence it comes, is a proposition, made
at some of the "prosperity colloquies,"
recently held by manufacturers, to so
amend the Federal Constitution as to
empower Congress to regulate wages
all over the land, to the end that com-
peting manufacturers may not cut one
another's throats.

There is a very different amendment
to the Constitution looming above the
horizon. It is carried in the folds of the
S. L. P.—with the "manufacturers" not
in it.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York "Evening Post" (gold
bug, free trade and rifle-diet-to-the-
workingmen) whines about the war
lies published by the yellow journals,
and philosophizes or moralizes thus:

"That familiarity with lying, and
even amusement over lying, must in
some degree, especially among the
rising generation, cause loss of respect
for truth and disbelief in its value for
the purposes of national progress, we
think can hardly be denied. This makes
it surprising that capitalists and phil-
anthropists do not try more to supply
popular reading that will be entertain-
ing without being demoralizing. Every
now and then we hear of some rich man
rushing into cheap journalism, but he,
as a rule, seems to have no more con-
science about the kind of journalism he
produces than the Devil himself would
have, if he undertook to establish a
lively newspaper."

And yet, if the "Evening Post" were
to account for its own systematic lies
upon the lines peculiar to itself it would
soon enough understand the phenom-
enon that causes it to indignant. Not
morality but pennies is the object of the
capitalist. When he sets up a paper or
invests in a paper, he does so for the
same reason that may cause him to set
up or invest in a spittoon factory—
profits. This being thus, the capitalist
will publish such papers as will sell.
One set of capitalists would make
money by war and want sensational
war articles, whereupon they publish
yellow war news; another set of cap-
italists don't see any profits in war and
want anti-war goods; whereupon such
papers as the "Evening Post" lie on the
other side of the line and furnish anti-
war peanuts. That's all.

The San Francisco, Cal., "New
Charter" calls attention to the following
facts:

"Mr. F. O. Pickand, the chief author-
ity on schools in London, England, says
that 60,000 children go to school every
day in London, foodless, and that the
number of starving children in London
increase at the rate of 1,000 per year.
All that in a single city of a country
that calls itself Christian, and that de-
votes vast sums annually to convert the
'heathen' to a belief in Him who said,
'Suffer little children to come unto Me.'"

Horrible as is this picture, our own
great cities have nothing to twit Lon-
don with: our "Christianity" is of the
London pattern.

That a revolutionary movement
brings along its own code of morals, the
morals of the class interests that under-
lie it, is well known; but that the new
standard of morals of such a movement
is always superior to that of the exist-
ing class which it is about to overthrow
is less generally appreciated, and least
of all is it generally appreciated that,
such is the force of the standard of
morals of a revolutionary movement,
that even, at times, the upholders of
the old are constrained to render it
homage. Of all this, last Sunday's New
York "Sun" (ex-organ of Tammany,
now organ of Platt, and ready organ of
any capitalist combination that pays
for its support) gave a striking illustra-
tion by reproducing, with evident dis-
like, quite extensively the eloquent de-
nunciation of the French capitalists' law
breaking brigade by the Socialist
Deputy, Jean Jaures, in the late Zola
trial, closing with these thrilling words:

"The citizens rose up in their pride,
in their liberty, in their independence,
to protest against the violation of the
law, and it is the greatest service that
they could have rendered to their
country. Ah! I well know that M. Zola
is likely to be pursued by passionate
hatreds and attacks in consequence of
this noble service rendered to the
country; and I know also why certain
men hate him and persecute him. They
pursue him in him the man who has main-
tained the rational and scientific inter-
pretation of the miracle; they pursue in
him the man who announced in 'Germi-
nal' the bursting forth of a new hu-
manity, the rising of the miserable
proletariat from the depths of suffering
into the sunlight; they are pursuing in
him the man who has just wrested from
the general staff that haughty and
dangerous irresponsibility under cover
of which are being unwittingly pre-
pared all manner of disasters for the
Fatherland. Thus he may be pursued
and tracked down, but I think I am ex-
pressing the feeling of free citizens in
saying that before him we bow respect-
fully."

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

A Broad Socialist's Speech on Socialism
and Endorsing a Candidate for Office.

LIMESTONE CENTER, Pa., Feb. 27.
—At a meeting of the Colonel Griffin
Republican Club, held here last even-
ing, among the speakers of the even-
ing Mr. Wash. Gushington said as fol-
lows:

"Although I am prominently identifi-
ed with the Socialists of this neigh-
borhood in their glorious movement, and
am deeply interested in any and all
movements designed to relieve the
sufferings of down-trodden humanity, I
am happy to state that I am not of that
narrow and vicious type that vilifies
and attacks any and every movement
that it does not control, no matter how
broad-minded or generous. I am happy
to stand here and assure my Republi-
can brethren that I must hold out a
helping hand to all honest efforts to se-
cure and maintain good government,
humane feelings and the public weal."
I am happy to state that in my
breast there ripples no "class struggle"
nor "class-consciousness" to embitter me
against the worthy Mr. Griffin, whose
practical friendship I am able to bear
cheerful testimony to. Although you all
know of my active efforts in pushing the
circulation of the 'New Economy' and 'Thought Provoker',
and of my energetic work (of which I
am not ashamed) in circulating tracts,
pamphlets, etc., not only from the So-
cialistic point of view but of the Labor
Exchange, Co-operative Enterprises, Free
Silver, Greenback, Christian Scientist,
Spiritualist, Theosophist and Seventh
Day Adventist, as well, at the same
time maintaining harmonious and active
membership in your little church nestling
on yon hillside in the midst of our
churchyard, where the rude forefathers
of the hamlet sleep, none can say that
I have done so through any other
motive than the purely unselfish
motive of reaching the minds of differ-
ent men in their different positions, in
order to lead them to come together in
one harmonious whole, and in the
might of their quickened intelligence
and human sympathy, strike down the
common foe—error and wrong. (Pro-
found silence.)

"The Socialist movement does not, as
some of its bigoted adherents, happily
few in number, claim, represent only
heavy laborers and wage workers; there
are many, and these are growing like a
prairie fire sweeping the country from
center to circumference, who call on all
men of honest convictions, with hearts
loving their fellow-men, with feelings
lacerated by the miseries inflicted on
the masses by the hellish system of
greed and avarice. Whether such men
be Christian, Jew, Agnostic or Heathen;
whether such men be employers, em-
ployees, bankers or farmers; the So-
cialist movement calls them to us in
the battle."

"Having in mind the sorrowful con-
dition of many of those amongst our
midst whose lot on earth here has been
cast with the hewers of wood and draw-
ers of water, as well as coke, my mind
returns with heartfelt emotion to the
actions of the Hon. Col. Griffin during
that desolate time following Cleveland's
ascendency to the chair. (Prolonged
and terrific applause.)

"That the great heart of this friend of
labor was wrung by such conditions I
know full well by the expressions made
by him at the time to the committee of
miners in his employ, whom he had fur-
nished with steady work for many years
previous, and whose gratitude and re-
spect, therefore, was both sincere and
deep. I was one of that committee. He
deeply regretted the conditions that
caused him to lay off one-half of his
men and reduce the wages of the bal-
ance; as it was, he said, he was doing
more than he really could afford. With
a few proper exceptions, he retained
the married men; not, as some slan-
derous ingrates, whom a good lashing
would properly benefit, intimidated, be-
cause married men worked harder and
better for their families' sakes, bought
more goods from Mr. Griffin's store and
occupied more room in Mr. Griffin's
houses; but solely from his great love
for humanity, which has been well ex-
hibited elsewhere if this action was
doubted."

"He deplored the fact that he could
have done better by his employees than
he did had the public been less anxious
to draw their small savings from the
First National Bank of Limestone
Center, where he was main stockholder;
such action causing him to use all of
his money that he could possibly pro-
cure to keep that institution and his
credit from swamping."

"I and the Miners' Committee, as well
as the church trustees and the Burgess,
Justice of the Peace, and Messrs. Black,
White and Green of the County Com-
missioners, aided by Mr. Knowitt, the
school teacher, and Captain Browbeat,
of the National Guard, worked like ones
possessed the whole days of Friday,
Saturday and Sunday, as well as late
each night, to stop by every means in
our power all attempts to withdraw
any money from the bank. And that
the works were not shut down right, the
whole town and its industries hope-
lessly blasted, we may well be thankful
to the good sense of its citizens and the
work of this committee."

"During this panic and afterwards,
Mr. Griffin never refused credit at his
store to any unfortunate or destitute
family that could furnish the security:
widows and orphans especially. The
Colonel told me personally that he sin-
cerely wished that he was able to retain
all of his men, even if at a reduction;
and although hampered by the bank,
while he wished to do better, he had
hoped that the men would consent to be
reduced enough to enable him to em-
ploy them all, giving them a chance to
earn an honest dollar, even if wages
were temporarily small, adding, as he
put his handkerchief to his eyes, that a
half loaf was better than none."

"Who headed the list of subscribers
to maintain the local soup house? The
Honorable Colonel Waddingham Griff-
in. Who set the example for good-
doing by donating old clothing, period-
icals, books, etc? Why, our noble can-
didate. Whose guest was the Reverend
Stuffinghorst Witless while he con-
ducted the great revival here during
that period, and so clearly illustrated
the dependence of the poor on the rich,
and the mutual duties thus enjoined?
None other than Mr. Griffin."

"It is needless to repeat, instance on
instance, to show our candidate's fit-
ness to represent the poor, the well to
do, the rich; the low, the ordinary and

the great, and all their varied interests
in our national halls.

"As a Socialist I deem that I do my
duty to my conscience and the cause by
endorsing the return of the Honorable
Colonel Waddingham Griffin. (Cheers.)

"Although this is not the time nor
place to introduce that grand topic, So-
cialism, I feel constrained to say that if
Mr. Griffin only knew it, he is at heart
as good a Socialist as many of us. His
heart goes out to his fellow man. That's
Socialism. He has the welfare, the
wages, rent and expenses of the work-
ing class constantly in his mind; that
socialism. He would like to see the
common people's burden of dear gas,
freight, taxes, etc., lightened, going so
far as to say during a dispute with the
railroad company about rates to the
lake that if competition and common
sense could not prevail and a just rate
of freight be charged, he should ad-
vocate the government ownership of the
railways; and my friends, what is that
but Socialism? Why, a few years ago
you all thought (and a few do yet) that
a Socialist was a bad man, with murder,
malice, envy and 'arson in his heart;
with alcoholic beverages, dynamite and
vermin about his person. How far
from true. I stand here and solemnly
emphasize that we love peace and har-
mony; else how could we sanction this
nominating? We know no rich or poor,
noticing only the noble unselfish as
against the selfish ignoble; calling on
all who love their neighbors as them-
selves, and who would bear each others'
burdens, to come. Who could go far-
ther or be broader?"

"But to return to the subject, I re-
spectfully announce that the Limestone
Center Socialist Educational Society
hereby announce that since the Social-
ist vote in this district will not be large
enough at present to affect the burning
issues of the day, we hereby extend our
support to the Hon. Col. Griffin, Esq.,
as a noble friend of humanity and labor,
and the person calculated to represent
with distinction the interests of the
various classes of this district (uproar-
ious applause.)

"To promote internal harmony, we
add that the minority, seven members,
decline to support the Colonel because
of their previous party affiliations, and
that the Educational Society considered
it a proper thing for them to so express
their convictions, and that the Demo-
cratic candidate will receive the sup-
port of three, the Prohibition candidate
two, the Populist Fusion candidate one,
and that the balance of the minority is
on the fence."

"In conclusion, I will say that mem-
bers of the Educational Society are
present, and at the close of the meeting
will offer for sale books, pamphlets and
subscriptions for the 'New Economist'
and 'Thought Provoker,' which will
enable all to come in touch with this
grand movement of reform at a trifling
expense."

"We will follow our glorious leader
to victory! Good night."

Another case of the blind leading the
blind, both falling into the ditch.

O. N. E. LACKALL.

With the first issue of next April,
April 3, the price of THE PEOPLE will
be reduced from \$1 to 50 cents a year;
six months 25 cents; 3 months 15 cents;
single copies 2 cents.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

A Guardsman, Brooklyn.—Yes, in-
deed, provided it is not too long, and is
furnished gratis.

J. H. M., Auburn, N. Y.—Bellamy's
second work is inferior to his first,
relatively as well as absolutely. When
the first appeared the country was much
less ripe for Socialism, hence it spread
wide and made a deep impression, de-
spite its many imperfections that opened
the door for serious tactical errors;
when the second appeared, the country
was much riper, while the work was
not much, if any, ahead of the first.
Hence also its comparative failure.

H. U. (Detroit?).—You omit to head
your letter with an address of even
your town; this is not unusual with
many; this is very bad; we have no idea
where you hail from.

First—Senator Daniel of Virginia was
the temporary chairman of the Demo-
cratic National Convention that nomi-
nated Bryan for President; he was the
one who applied to Cleveland direct for
troops to Chicago, and he did so at the
instance of California railroad mag-
nates; in the Senate he subsequently
applauded Cleveland's action.

The permanent chairman of the Con-
vention was Senator White, of Cali-
fornia, who also applauded Cleveland.
Second—We don't know "the name of
the individual who owns the Leadville
mines where miners were shot down."
They are owned by a syndicate, in
which the Moffetts predominate.

Third—At the Senate investigation of
the Sugar Trust it came out that the
Trust directors made campaign con-
tributions to both old parties.

A. K., Washington, D. C.—Send the
matter on by all means.

A Gutter Snipe Reporter Nailed.

I noticed in the "Daily News" an ar-
ticle headed "Socialists failed in trying
to organize the Broad Silk Weavers." I
do not know where the reporter re-
ceived his information, but the state-
ment is entirely untrue. The fact is
that on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, a
local of Broad Silk Weavers was orga-
nized with 16 charter members, and the
local has elected delegates to D. A. 49.
They will hold an agitation meeting at
437 West 53d street on Wednesday
evening, March 9th. All silk weavers
and others who wish to learn some-
thing about new trades unionism are
invited to attend.

SECRETARY, D. A. 49.

To Irish Comrades.

All the copies of the pamphlet "The
Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a
Felon," received from Dublin from the
Irish Socialist Republican Party, have
been sold out; and there only remain on
hand samples of the handsome green
dual card of the Irish Socialist Republi-
can Party, which can be had at 5 cents
each from

LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 E. 4th street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this
paper is an invitation to subscribe.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Are you a Social-
ist?

Uncle Sam—Yes.
B. J.—I'm glad of it! I have been
putting a couple of questions to every
Socialist I have met, and I have stumped
every one of them; I expect to stump
you, too.

U. S.—What are your wonderful ques-
tions?

B. J.—Socialists say Socialism will
give equal opportunities to all. Now,
how can that be when we are not in the
start equal? That is my first question.

U. S.—Who tells you that we won't
be in the start equal?

B. J.—Will we?

U. S.—If you know what is meant by
equal opportunities you will see that
we would start equal. What is under-
stood by "opportunities"? What op-
portunities has the workingman to-day,
or the middle class man? None, or
very little. The former cannot work
and thereby earn a living without he
hires himself out to men who own ma-
chinery of production; his only oppor-
tunity to earn a living depends upon
the will of him who holds the neces-
saries for work, the machinery or cap-
ital; to enjoy that opportunity, he must
yield the bulk of his products to that
capitalist.

The latter, the middle-class man's
opportunities, are slight. To live he
must sell his goods. In trying to sell
them he must compete with others.
Those of his competitors who have
large capital can produce cheaper, and
thereby undersell and ruin him.

The opportunities to live enjoyed by
these two are, as between them, un-
equal; and these opportunities, when
compared with the opportunities of the
capitalist, are again inferior.

The capitalist has the best oppor-
tunities, the middle class less, the work-
ing class still less.

Why? Because the necessities to
produce wealth with the capital are un-
equal in the hands of the three; the cap-
italist has the best, the middle class has
less, the workingman none of it.

Now Socialism, by rendering the land
and the machinery with which to
work the joint property of all, destroys
the cause of inequality in opportuni-
ties. It is of the essence of the Social
Revolution that it STARTS ALL
EQUAL, in that it starts all with joint
and equal ownership of that, the private
and exclusive ownership of which is the
cause of unequal opportunities.

B. J. puckers up his brows.

U. S.—Thus you see your premises are
false, being false, your conclusion must
be false. As Socialism DOES make us
equal in the start, and preserves the
condition for equality (the joint and
common ownership of the necessities
for production), it will afford equal op-
portunities to all.

B. J.—That's all very fine provided
the capital that the capitalists now hold
were first confiscated from them; but if
they keep that capital they start ahead
of us and we start unequal.

U. S.—Oh, I see! What you need is a
little reading of our own American his-
tory.

GERMANY.

(Continued.)

The new Reichstag was by no means so subservient a body as Bismarck had desired and expected. It was largely representative of the capitalist spirit, which the modern conditions of production had been developing in Germany with tenfold energy since the accomplishment of her political unity. At the bunc game of "patriotism," a game at which the wily Chancellor was wont to play in all seasons—the poor populace might still have been readily cheated; but the money interests did not allow themselves to be duped by financial schemes gaudily dressed in national colors. Despite the efforts of France to reorganize her military forces on a gigantic scale, the mercantile France of Germany felt that the nation was safe. At any rate they could not perceive any danger ahead, so immediately threatening as to justify the constant increase of war expenditure. They held, quite rightly for once, that this was merely a war of franks against marks, in which the German tactics should be to save the marks and let the franks go to waste. Bismarck, however, had a supreme contempt for such grocerlike bourgeois diplomacy. In fact, he wanted money. The financial situation of the empire was anything but satisfactory. Not only the French milliards paid to Germany in 1871 were gone without leaving any trace of wealth behind them, but the value of agricultural land was rapidly decreasing under the pressure of foreign competition in food stuffs, and was sapped at its very foundation. The landed aristocracy was grumbling; so was the peasant. Poor peasant, whose interest, as every one could now see, was "identical" with that of the lord! Bismarck, who had patriotically become a great landowner, loved the peasant. He would, he must, enable him to pay his taxes, and more taxes by and by.

So Bismarck came to the Reichstag with a protective tariff; a tariff that would, of course, protect equally all the industries of the country by making everything dearer, especially the necessities of life. If a foreigner invaded the German market with his cheap products, he would at least have to pay duty at the gates of the Empire. To the extent of the contribution thus fairly levied upon him for the privilege of making profits in Germany, he would swell the receipts of the imperial treasury.

But in the previous twenty years Germany had vastly progressed in manufactures and foreign commerce. Thanks to the cheap labor at the command of her capitalists, she could already undersell her foreign rivals in many markets. The large emigration from her shores, driven to America and other parts of the world by intolerable misery on the native soil, although a serious loss in some respects, was in others a great gain by the resulting extension of her foreign relations. Her exports, like those of England, consisted mainly in finished products, and likewise her imports were chiefly raw materials and food-stuffs. To increase the cost of the raw materials was to increase the cost of the finished products; it would place the German manufacturers at a disadvantage, unless they could reduce to the same extent the wages of German labor; and this last contingency, as good Christians, as patriotic Germans, they could not contemplate without horror, although they did reduce wages, tariff or no tariff, whenever they could find a pretense or a way. Again, to increase the price of food-stuffs was to decrease the purchasing power of wages, unless wages were increased accordingly. In the first case the workmen would be the losers and the manufacturers would gain nothing; in the second case the workmen would gain nothing but the manufacturers would lose; in both cases the loss of the manufacturers or of the laborers would be the gain of the landed aristocracy to a large extent, and of the peasantry to an insignificant amount.

It was a waste of time to review at greater length the usual tariff and anti-tariff sophistry (sufficiently familiar to Americans) that was displayed on that occasion. We may simply state that the Socialists in the Reichstag improved the opportunity thus afforded of showing in its true light the conflict of interests necessarily resulting from the capitalist system, the dishonesty of both sides, and the impudence of each in claiming that the welfare of the laboring class was its foremost consideration, the real dispute being as to which should get the larger share of the fleece of labor. Both winced under the Socialist lash; after which the Liberal capitalist majority proceeded to spit itself by rejecting the Bismarckian tariff.

The mighty Chancellor was wroth. Had he dared to go to the people upon an issue which made him appear like favoring an increase in the price of bread, this Reichstag would not have lived another day. Unable to use a real cause for a dissolution, he waited for a pretext.

Soon, however, an unexpected event cast the tariff question into the shade. On May 11, 1878, while driving through the Unter den Linden in Berlin with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Emperor William was shot at twice without effect by an ignorant, half-witted, erratic young man of 21 years, named Hödel, and known by his few acquaintances as a physical, mental and moral wreck. When Bismarck, who then was at Friedrichsruhe, received a brief dispatch informing him of this "attempt on the life of the Emperor," he, without waiting for further particulars, laconically but suggestively wired back: "Exceptional law against the Socialists." The hint, of course, was immediately taken by the officials, and an effort made to work public opinion accordingly. Within nine days a coercive bill, entitled, "A law for the checking of Social-Democratic excesses," was laid before the Reichstag with an urgent demand for its immediate passage. At the same time, in order to create among the people, by a superposition of facts without any real connection, the impression that the act of Hödel was only a part of some violent policy supposed to have been entered upon by the Socialists, Herr Most, whose anarchistic tendencies were beginning to strongly manifest themselves in opposition to the wise tactics of Bebel and Liebknecht, was being prosecuted in Berlin for "libeling the clergy." But the Reichstag had not entirely lost its senses. It could not thus be carried by storm. The Anti-Socialist bill was rejected by the overwhelming vote of 251 to 67.

A few days later, while Bismarck, brooding over his defeat, was still deliberating upon the advisability of dissolving the recalcitrant Reichstag, a second attack was made upon the life of the Emperor. From the upper window of a house fronting on the Linden a Dr. Karl Nobiling fired at the old Kaiser and wounded him severely, though not fatally. This was on June 2, or just three weeks after the mad attempt of Hödel to immortalize himself as a regicide. Not only was there an entire absence of facts or appearances which might induce the suspicion that Socialism or the Socialists had in the remotest way anything to do with the act of Nobiling, but from the very beginning the information obtained by the government concerning his antecedents and affiliations was absolutely conclusive as to the groundlessness of any such suspicion. He had been until lately an employee of the Bureau of Statistics of Saxony at Dresden. He had, like many other people, attended Socialist meetings, but in the free debates held there it was as an anti-Socialist that he had taken the floor. In politics he was a National Liberal and acknowledged himself a member of that party. By suppressing these facts until he had accomplished his purpose, and by feeding the press with false reports, Bismarck provoked a violent outburst of rage and hatred against the Socialists throughout the country. "They were insulted in public places, hounded by police and employers, refused admittance to theaters, saloons and restaurants. Thousands of them were placed under arrest on the flimsiest charges. Nothing appeared more meritorious than to detect and denounce a Socialist. The words and meaning of casual remarks in private conversation were tortured into seditious language, which zealous judges punished with outrageous sentences. How far things had gone is shown by a report of Bayard Taylor, then United States Minister to Germany, warning German-American citizens traveling or sojourning in the fatherland to refrain from all political conversations as liable to involve them in difficulties."

Under this pressure of public sentiment the Reichstag would now have been perfectly willing to pass any anti-Socialist bill which Bismarck might have submitted. But he wanted to get rid of that parliament; he wanted a new election at that very moment, for he did not doubt that the result of it would show a complete annihilation of Socialism. Nine days after Nobiling's performance he dissolved the Reichstag under the false pretense that the first anti-Socialist bill having been rejected by it, a new one would now fare no better.

The day appointed for the election was the 30th of July, 1878. The Socialists had only eighteen days to prepare for it. Never was a party forced into a campaign under more adverse conditions. And it held its own magnificently. Its vote was 437,158, or about 55,000 less than at the normal election of 1877. The loss was sustained in the small towns and rural districts, where terrorism and the lack of time operated adversely with greatest force. On the other hand, the city vote showed a decided increase. In Berlin, for instance, it rose from 31,522 to 56,147. The war cry of all the other parties had been: "Drive them out of the Reichstag." Accordingly, wherever a Socialist candidate had a chance of election in a divided field, all the parties combined against him. Nevertheless, nine Socialist deputies were returned, and these included Bebel and Liebknecht.

Bismarck, at last, had the sort of parliament he wanted. He lost no time in introducing his bill, which he prefaced, in part, with the following considerations:

"It has become a necessity, for the preservation of the State and society, to adopt an attitude of determined opposition to the Social-Democratic movement. It is true that thought cannot be repressed by external compulsion, and an intellectual movement can only be effectually combated by intellectual means. But such a movement, when it enters on false courses and threatens to become pernicious, may be deprived of its means of extension by legitimate methods."

"Yet the State alone will never succeed, even with the means proposed in this bill, in destroying the Social-Democratic agitation. These are only the preliminary requisites of the cure, not the cure itself. Rather will it need the active co-operation of all the conservative forces of civilized society, in order, by the revival of religious sentiment, by enlightenment and instruction, by strengthening the sense of right and morality among the people, and by future economic reforms, to effect a radical cure."

"The ordinary penal code is inadequate to stem the agitation in question, because of its predominantly repressive character, in virtue of which it can indeed take cognizance of particular violations of law, but not of a continuous agitation directed against the State and society. A revision in this department is, therefore, not advisable, especially as, in order to be operative, it would have to exceed the requirements of the present and would necessitate a permanent curtailment of rights. What is wanted is rather a special enactment which shall subject the right of association and of public meeting, the freedom of the press, and the following of particular trades, as well as the liberty of removal from one place to another, to such limitations as shall exclusively operate against the dangerous aims of Social-Democracy; inasmuch as, confessedly, all morbid and extraordinary conditions in the life of the State call for remedy by means of special legislation, directed exclusively to the removal of the immediate danger, and ceasing to operate as soon as its object is attained."

By the law itself, "all Social-Democratic, Socialistic or Communistic societies," and all combinations having tendencies of a similar character, were forbidden. All mutual benefit societies were subject to the control of the police, who could be present at their sittings, call and conduct their general meetings,

forbid resolutions likely to further Socialistic aims or propaganda, supervise the officers and even take charge of the funds. If a society was prohibited its funds were confiscated. Literature of a Socialistic tendency was forbidden. A newspaper could be seized and prohibited by the police, and be suppressed forever when one of its numbers had been thus prohibited. Its property could also be destroyed or confiscated. Suspected persons could be expelled from the town or district in which they resided. Socialistic meetings were declared unlawful, and anyone offering accommodation to a prohibited society was liable to imprisonment. Could also be punished by imprisonment, or fine, anyone who distributed forbidden publications or collected subscriptions for Social-Democratic purposes. In bitter mockery of the forms of justice, a special commission of five members, including a president and a vice-president appointed by the Emperor, was instituted to hear the appeals of societies prohibited and of editors of newspapers suspended by the police; but no such appeal could stay police execution, which was immediate. Lastly, in districts where all these measures of repression might not suffice to extinguish Socialism, the government was empowered to proclaim a "minor state of siege." This famous "law of exception," signed on Oct. 21, 1878, by the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and countersigned by Bismarck, was to remain in force until March 31, 1881; but the time of its operation, through successive extensions, did not finally come to an end until the Fall of 1890.

Within a few days of the promulgation of the law most of the newspapers of the party were prohibited. These papers were generally published by co-operative associations, which employed several hundreds of persons and in which thousands of wage workers had put their small savings. The extent of the loss thus brutally inflicted upon these people may be inferred from the fact that the Leipzig Vorwärts, the Berlin Free Press and the Hamburg-Altona Volksblatt aggregated a circulation of 45,000. Still more considerable were the losses caused by the dissolution of trade-unions, which was also immediately proceeded with. After a number of these societies had been broken up by the police and their property confiscated, many others, largely composed of Socialists, saved their funds, however, by disbanding voluntarily. Within a few months all the economic organizations of labor—with the exception of the composers' union, which placed itself under police control—were wiped out of existence.

At the same time the government was availing itself with the utmost relentlessness of all its powers of persecution against the Socialist leaders and agitators. The minor state of siege was first proclaimed in Berlin on November 28, 1878. Sixty-seven Socialists were on one day served with orders to leave that city within twenty-four or forty-eight hours; and all of them, with one exception, were heads of families. So cruel was the police in its application of the law that numbers of people in all ranks of society and in all parts of the country, who had previously joined in the crusade against Socialism, immediately responded with money contributions to a call for relief issued by the Socialist members of the Reichstag.

There seemed to be no loophole through which the Social-Democracy could crawl. The situation, at any rate, obviously called for the most cautious, deliberate action that cool-headed, long-sighted, well-informed and unflinching men could decide upon. In the meantime, nothing better could be done than to "sham dead," in accordance with the advice discreetly sent out by the Socialist deputies to the committee, and likewise transmitted by these to all members of the party, as soon as it was ascertained that a majority of the Reichstag would vote for the law of exception. For, if on the one hand it had become more apparent than ever that the ruling classes were determined to maintain their economic and political power at all costs and all hazards, so that in the end a violent revolution seemed inevitable, yet, on the other hand, it was evident that nothing would please them better than a premature uprising of the Socialists, which they could repress at that time far more easily if not less bloodily than the Versailles had done in the case of the Paris Commune. In such event they would probably be safe from Socialistic agitation for many years to come, even if they had to say, like Louis XV., "After me the deluge." Manifestly, the policy of Bismarck and the manner in which he carried it out had no other object in view. It was, above all, a policy of provocation, and the Anarchist leaders—the Mosts and the Hasselmanns—who not only then openly advocated armed resistance but fomented disruption in the ranks of the party by villainously casting suspicion upon its ablest and most severely tried veterans, were obviously, stupidly, playing into the hands of Bismarck.

Fortunately, those hare-brained "propagandists of the deed," who never themselves killed a gad-fly but sent their dupes to the scaffold, did not prevail. At a secret conference held in a village near Leipzig and attended by a number of delegates from all parts of Germany, the whole ground was carefully surveyed and the resolution was taken to continue "shamming dead."

There remained, however, an open field of agitation, and this was the Reichstag itself: a last place of refuge, where the Socialist deputies, facing all the powers of oppression, could freely speak, and did speak—as they gleefully said to their enraged opponents—not to a few pillars of despotism in the Chamber, but to the down-trodden masses on the outside. As the reports of parliamentary proceedings were privileged, the speeches of those deputies were published in extenso by the party papers and read with avidity throughout Germany. This was more than Bismarck could endure. He determined to gag the Socialist representatives, and even, if possible, to get rid of them entirely. On the 18th of February, 1879, a letter from the police authorities was submitted to the Reichstag, asking its consent to the arrest and prosecution of two Socialist members for an alleged violation of those provisions of the new law which related to the minor state of siege. This demand roused a storm of opposition. In the course of the debate that followed, one of Bismarck's satellites proposed an amendment to the law, subjecting the deputies to its operation, so that they could be arrested and prosecuted at any time without the consent of the Reichstag; but some one immediately cried out "The Constitution!" and the government did not dare to publicly make its own the proposition of its legislative scout. Finally, by a great majority, the Reichstag refused to grant the powers demanded by the police. Then, on March 4, Bismarck himself came out with a bill empowering the Reichstag to punish any of its members "who abused his parliamentary privileges" and to forbid the publication of its proceedings whenever in its judgment such a proposition was desirable. But the rude Chancellor, who never knew where to stop, had exhausted the capacity of his conservative parliament for blind submission, and amid a general outcry from the outside for "freedom of debate," his "Muzzle Bill" was defeated.

But although the right of free speech in the Reichstag had been finally preserved—a right which under the circumstances and on account of what went with it could not be too highly valued—the need of an outspoken Socialist paper was sorely felt throughout the country. Most was in London editing the "Freiheit," which had made its first appearance on January 1st, 1879. His utterances at first had been simply bold and such as every Socialist in Germany, unable to speak out his thoughts, was naturally glad to see in print; so that his paper had for a brief time been considered as fairly representing the collective indignation of the party. For this reason it had been circulated by devoted Socialists at no small risk to themselves. But Most had soon developed into a full-fledged Anarchist, violent, insolent, dictatorial, responsible to no one but himself. From his safe retreat he was bitterly denouncing the "cautious policy of the party," to the intense disgust of the very men who had jeopardized their own freedom and means of life in distributing a paper which they thought was intended to keep up the spirit of their comrades and to preserve the integrity of their organization. At last steps were taken with a view to the publication of an aggressive but truly Socialist organ, which finally appeared at Zurich, in Switzerland, on September 28, 1879, under the name of "Sozial-Demokrat." Smuggled into Germany by the wholesale and widely scattered throughout the country despite all police vigilance, this paper revived the drooping spirits of disheartened comrades, filled them with unbounded confidence in the ability of Socialism to face any storm and saved the party from the disintegrating influences of Anarchism.

Underground, as it were, the agitation, driven from the surface, went on. In view of the parliamentary elections to be held in 1881, extensive preparations had to be made under conditions of extreme difficulty. A secret congress, attended by about fifty delegates, was held in the old castle of Wyden, near Ossingen, in Switzerland, and sat from the 20th to the 23d of August, 1879. The policy pursued since the promulgation of the Socialist law by the members of parliament and the party officers generally was fully endorsed. A resolution was passed, declaring that Most and Hasselmann had placed themselves outside of the party. The word "legal" was expunged from the declaration in the Gotha platform, that the Social-Democracy "uses all legal means to attain a free and Socialistic state of society." The comrades were advised to put up candidates in their respective electoral districts regardless of the number of adherents, and to get as many votes for them as possible at the first ballot, but to abstain from participating in the second one if the contest was between candidates of the other parties. Arrangements were made to collect money, to establish close connections between the German Socialists abroad and the home organization; also to extend the intercourse with the Socialist parties of other countries, and, for this purpose, to send two delegates to the international congress that the Belgians proposed to hold in 1881.

As election time drew near, police persecution increased to an extent that would not have previously seemed possible, considering the point it had already reached. Many agitators had been driven out of the country, and those who remained not only were under close surveillance but could not readily go from one place to another, because of the restrictions placed by the law upon their freedom of motion. For these and many other reasons, the supply of candidates was also very scanty, and the same men had to run in several districts. Again, while the Anarchists preached abstention and thereby afforded the timorous an opportunity of shirking their conscientious duty without losing caste with their bolder fellows, not only the authorities but the employers of labor exerted upon the workers at their mercy the utmost espionage, pressure and intimidation.

Nevertheless, when the great day came, 311,961 Socialists—according to the official figures—marched to the polls and elected twelve of their candidates.

As compared with the result of 1878 (namely, 437,000 votes and 9 deputies) this showed a loss of about 125,000 votes but a gain of three deputies in the Reichstag. The loss was chiefly in districts where no immediate hope of success had ever been entertained, and where no effective organization could be maintained under present conditions. But in the great cities, upon which the Social Democrats, for a still long period of years, were to depend for their progress, they had, as a rule, either lost little or made sensible gains. Hence their increased representation in Parliament.

* In the debate upon these confiscation clauses of the bill, Bebel twisted Bismarck by comparing his professions of respect for private property with his intended destruction and absorption of the property of working people. He said: "We wish to abolish the present form of private property in the instruments of production as well as in land. But Social-Democracy has never yet forcibly taken or destroyed private property to the value of a cent (farther), nor does it attack private property with the intention of ruining the individual."

The following declaration, made in the Volksstaat in 1874, states exactly the position, not of the German Social-Democracy alone, but of the Socialist parties in all countries and at all times: "Our party is a revolutionary party. If it allowed itself to be deceived upon parliamentary grounds it would cease to be a revolutionary party—would, in fact, cease to exist. We take part in the elections and send representatives to the Reichstag solely for purposes of agitation. The strength of our party lies in the people, in the people lies our sphere of operations. Only in order that we may address the people do we ascend the tribune of the Reichstag."

On this occasion the Socialist deputy Fritzsche was sent to the United States and after a brief tour of agitation returned to Germany with more than 15,000 marks.

It was, indeed, a triumph. The Social Democracy had passed through the fire of inferno and proved its indestructibility. Henceforth the fight went on ceaselessly, almost openly, regardless of fine and imprisonment. The timid, the disaffected flocked back to the standard of emancipation and tried to make up by self-sacrifice for their previous displays of faint-heartedness or distrust. Organizations sprang up, with innocent-sounding names, which as soon as dissolved by the police reappeared under names still more inoffensive. No concert, no entertainment but was a secret means of collecting money for the dear cause. Poor people sang and danced every Sunday, that Bismarck might roar and fume on election day. Never had they taken their fate so philosophically; never had they been so jolly. Their fun sometimes overstepped the bounds of propriety; as, for instance, when they winked to the soldiers and dropped Socialist literature into the barracks; literature, by the way, which the soldiers dared to read and found more to their taste than the curses and kicks of their officers. This was rather a serious matter.

Bismarck, of course, was "anxious to better the condition" of those poor people; to make them as happy and contented in reality as they were trying to be in appearance. Had he not said, in his preface to the law of exception, that this law was "a preliminary requisite of the cure, not the cure itself?" To show that he was in earnest when he vaguely spoke of "future economic reforms," he came to the Reichstag from time to time, at long intervals, with schemes of insurance against accident, against sickness, against old age; spoke even of the "right to work"; boldly said it was "the duty of the State to give work to any healthy man who could not find employment," and to "provide for the support and care of those who were unable to sustain themselves." He would, in fact, give them Socialism of his own make. Yet they would not have it. They claimed it was bogus; a contemptible imitation of the genuine article, which the Social-Democracy alone could produce. Bismarck, indeed, could not help letting the cat out of the bag: "If the State," he said, "will show a little more Christian solicitude for the workman, I believe the gentlemen of the Wyden programme will sound their bird-call in vain, and that the thronging to them will greatly decrease."

The mistake of Bismarck was twofold; firstly, he "showed" and never gave; secondly, what he showed was solitaire that it was not worth looking at. Liebknecht replied in substance: "He who takes up the question of social reform honestly must place the lever at the wrong relationship between production and consumption, and abolish the exploitation of the working classes by capital—abolish, therefore, the wages system. That is social reform, and, carried out thoroughly, social revolution. What the Imperial Chancellor is offering is anything but social reform. What is his Accident law, or his Sick Fund law, or his Infirmary and Old Age law? In each case a mere police law for the regulation of the poor system. Is this solving the social problem? Why, it is not even breaking the way for social reform. Your aim, in truth, is not reform at all. Your aim is solely to destroy our organization. You have not succeeded so far, and you will never succeed. It would be the greatest misfortune for you if you did succeed. The Anarchists, who are now carrying on their work in Austria, have no footing in Germany. Why? Because in Germany the mad plans of those men are wrecked on the compact organization of the Social-Democracy. Because the German proletariat, seeing the futility of your anti-Socialist law, has not yet abandoned the hope of attaining its ends peacefully. But suppose we should declare our inability to resist destruction and should decline to be any longer responsible. Well, do you really believe—you who have so often praised the bravery of the Germans up to heaven when it has been your interest to do so—do you really believe that the hundreds of thousands of German Social-Democrats are cowards?"

And thus the fight went on. The municipal contests of 1883 and the election, in that year, of four Socialists to the Saxon Landtag showed that the good ship was steadily forging ahead against tide and wind, and when at last the year 1881 brought on the second great parliamentary battle under the Bismarckian "laws of exception," the vote registered to the credit of Socialism in the German Empire was 599,990.

Twenty-four Socialist deputies were elected, or double the number of 1881.

In the city of Berlin two of the six seats fell to the Socialists, whose vote had increased to 69,000.

Well may the Bismarckian Minister, von Puttkamer, have sadly said in December, 1882: "It is unquestionable that we have not yet succeeded in wiping Social-Democracy from the face of the earth, or even in shaking it to its center."

(To Be Continued.)

With the first issue of next April, April 3, the price of THE PEOPLE will be reduced from \$1 to 50 cents a year; six months 25 cents; 3 months 15 cents; single copies 2 cents.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Handlow, 195 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

February 22nd being a holiday, the session was held on the 23rd, which accounts for the non-appearance of that session's minutes in last week's PEOPLE.

Comrade Furman in the chair. The financial report for the week ending February 19th, showed receipts to the amount of \$54.65; expenditures, \$159.69; deficit for the week, \$96.04. The Tailors' Prog. Alliance, No. 114, Buffalo, S. T. & L. A., sent \$50 for the Daily People Fund, said sum having been realized at a ball. Carless reported as to his agitation in New England and Keinar from Alabama, the former having organized a section at Dedham, Mass., the latter one at Birmingham, Ala.

A letter from the organizer of Section Haverhill, Mass., was read stating that the section had decided to withdraw from the party. The secretary was instructed to reply to this and at the same time ascertain whether James F. Carey, the Councilman elected on the Socialist ticket, is with the seceders.

Charters were granted to sections in Butler, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala.; Dedham, Mass.

Session of March 1st, 1898.

Comrade Teche in the chair. Furman and Bennett absent, the former excused. Financial report showed receipts to have been during week ending February 26th, \$75.34; expenditures, \$114.58; deficit for the week, \$39.24. Section New York reported the expulsion by general vote of J. Gillis, for treasonable conduct. A member of Section Evergreen complained about an action of that Section in relation to a grievance. Resolved to inform said member that he must appeal to the National Board of Appeals. A letter was read from Michael T. Berry, Haverhill, Mass., setting forth that the meeting at which it was decided to withdraw from the party, was a snap affair, only one-third of the membership being informed about it. That said meeting was attended by 25 members out of over 70, and that the motion to withdraw was carried by a vote of 13 to 3. The letter states that James F. Carey had for a long time been working against the party and had succeeded in imbuing a large part of the membership with a feeling of hostility toward the party, its tactics and its press. Berry stated that he wanted to reorganize the Section, and that about 30 men stood ready to do so. The secretary reported that he had ordered Comrade Hickey to proceed from New Bedford to Haverhill, as soon as the work at New Bedford permits and remain there until the Section is in good shape. Approved.

A postal card was received from James F. Carey in reply to the letter sent him, wherein he admitted being with the seceders. Resolved to instruct the secretary to call upon Carey to resign the office of Councilman, conferred upon him by the S. L. P., in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the Miscellaneous Regulations, and in case of refusal to take further steps in this direction in conjunction with the Massachusetts State Committee.

Comrade Keinar reported of his agitation in Alabama and Georgia, and

that he succeeded in organizing two more sections in the former State.

John Schenk, of Knoxville, Tenn., was upon application admitted as a member at large.

Resolved to publish the speech of Comrade De Leon at New Bedford in pamphlet form. The estimate submitted for a 20-page pamphlet with good paper was approved.

Charters were granted for new sections in Pratt City and Cardiff, Ala., and Kansas City, Kans.

L. A. MALKIEL, Recording Secretary.

A Call

To the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades—A most important step is about to be taken, one that will be of the most far-reaching consequences for the future development of our party and our movement. With the first issue of the new volume, that is to say the first issue in the month of April, 1898, the subscription price of our national official organ, THE PEOPLE, will be reduced from \$1 a year to 50c. a year, or 25c. for six months.

It is needless to point out to the Comrades the increased opportunities for gathering subscribers and swelling the circulation that this decrease of the price affords to all who are engaged in the work of carrying the light of Socialism to the workers of the land; nor should it be necessary to demonstrate that lasting results in propaganda can be obtained only by bringing home to the masses of the working class the pure and unadulterated teachings of the S. L. P. as found in our organ, THE PEOPLE.

But in view of the change made it becomes necessary to go to work in a systematized manner, to work with greater zeal than ever, and to leave no stone unturned to gain new readers and new subscribers.

The Sections of the party are therefore called upon to consider this matter at their next regular meeting, to appoint canvassing committees, and to take in fact all steps that are needed to insure a prompt and energetic agitation. Every member of the party who sees this call should make it his business to see to it that the matter is brought up at the meeting of his Section or branch, and proper action taken.

Organizers are requested to report without delay to headquarters as to the action taken and state in their reports the prospects of an increase of the circulation in their respective localities.

It may be added that Section New Haven, Conn., has already pledged itself to secure 200 new subscribers and to pay in cash, for one year, whatever they may fall short of that number.

In the hope that this welcome news may be the means of spurring our Comrades all over the country to renewed efforts on behalf of THE PEOPLE, and in expectation of prompt reports on the part of the organizers, we remain, yours fraternally,

The National Executive Committee,
S. L. P.
HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 28.—Comrade Thomas A. Hickey spoke here Sunday, 27th, afternoon and evening, and at both meetings the halls were filled. In a clear and lucid manner he outlined the position of the wage-slave in the afternoon, and at night he tore to shreds the sophistry of the "pure and simpler" mode of warfare on Capitalism. One poor misguided youth wanted to know why the Socialists did not put a plank restricting immigration into their platform, and after Comrade Hickey had illustrated the futility of it he asked the questioner if he did not recognize that people were beginning to migrate from this country to Europe, showing that the tide of emigration had reached its highest point, and that the advocating of a measure to restrict

From April 1, 1898,

the Subscription price of THE PEOPLE will be reduced to

50 Cents a Year,

6 months, 25 Cents.

3 months, 15 Cents

Subscribers, who have paid in advance, will get their terms prolonged or can have two copies sent till subscription expires. In case the latter is wanted, INFORM US.

Subscribers, who on April 1st are in arrears, will be stricken.

Comrades! Here is your chance to enlarge the circulation of THE PEOPLE. Use the opportunity!

immigration was a means used by the capitalist to pull the wool over the eyes of the worker because it could no longer affect his (the capitalist's) interest? The youth admitted it was so amidst the laughter of the audience. Both meetings were a complete success.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—We can announce to the Comrades the pleasant news that our wives have organized a Socialist Section in the full meaning of the word and with the purpose of aiding us with all their power in our agitation.

To our lukewarm Comrades this ought to be a spur, and we can only cheer them with a deep felt "Onward!" The German Section held its monthly meeting on the 13th instant and the English Section theirs on 14th; both passed resolutions to hold a State convention and to enter the State elections this fall with a full ticket. The convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., and the 29th of May to be the date, but this is to be decided upon according to the vote of the other Sections from the State.

On the 13th inst. the German Section held an agitation meeting. Comrade E. Viewegh addressed the assemblage about "Our Party and Its Programme." His remarks were very pointed, and found an attentive audience. The Socialist Saengerbund sang a few selections for the general entertainment.

The 19th inst. we read to our surprise that the "S. L. P., Branch 7" will hold a meeting that evening. Not knowing of any such branch, and also being aware that our Sections had not called a meeting, we protested against the use of our name (most probably to inveigle the unwary) and when questioned about it they declared it a mistake of the people employed by the Indiana "Tribune" (Ph. Rappaport), so that we could not do anything but ask for a correction.

The Committee on Agitation has the arrangement of a celebration of the 18th of March, to be given the 20th inst. The programme will be a well selected and appropriate one to the occasion, with addresses in German and English. The Soc. Saengerbund will give an entertainment, with an attractive programme, on 27th inst.

CARL KOECHLIN, Secy.

Massachusetts.

Section Stoneham wishes a few good speakers during March and April. Any Socialist who is willing to speak Sunday night for his expenses will be welcomed. The Comrades of the neighboring cities and towns are invited to attend these lectures. We have a good hall, good speakers, and after the principal address, the floor is open to any one who wishes to talk.

An attempt will be made to hold a May Day celebration, and Comrades are requested to assist. Free lectures every Sunday night at Lesters' Hall, Dow's Block. Business and educational meeting every Friday night in the office of the Lesters' Hall. Speakers who are willing to come or persons interested in the May Day celebration will please write to

FRANK MACDONALD,
Stoneham, Mass., P. O. Box 501,
For the Lecture Committee.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—On Saturday evening, March 19th, the Missouri State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will give a Commune Celebration Entertainment and Hop for the benefit of the Press Fund, at Bundescher Hall, southwest corner of 14th and Howard streets. Tickets 10 cents a person.

Programme: Orchestra, "The Marsellaise"; opening address by Comrade Henry J. Poellinger; cornet solo, Miss Emma Juelg; Commune address by Comrade S. C. Fry; quartette, Barth Brothers, Mrs. Barth and Miss Dinkel; piano solo, "Arm and Hammer," Mr. Emil Krommeke; comic song, Comrade Gustave Stocklage; comic opera, Comrade Miss Emma Traber. After entertainment, a hop.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL.—March 13th the Section will hold a Commune Celebration in Assembly Hall, at 3 p. m. The programme consists of addresses, music and recitations, closing with a ball. It is the duty of all to be present.

New York.

The following tabulated list shows the result of the general vote taken in the various subdivisions of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., on the following proposition: "Shall the delegates representing Section Greater New York, S. L. P., in the Central Labor Federation, District Alliance No. 1, S. T. & L. A. be withdrawn?"

Assembly Districts Manhattan Borough.	In favor of with- drawing Delegates.	Against withdraw- ing Delegates.	Wards & Branches of Brooklyn Borough and Richmond.	In favor of with- drawing Delegates.	Against withdraw- ing Delegates.
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